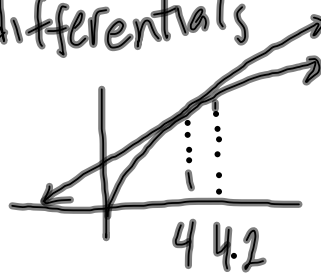


4.5 Linearizations, differentials  
 ↑  
 tan lines



$y = \sqrt{x}$  linearization at  $x = 4$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}(x - 4) + 2$$

used in approximations

approximate  $\sqrt{4.2}$ :  $\sqrt{4.2} \approx \frac{1}{4}(4.2 - 4) + 2$

calc  $\sqrt{4.2} = 2.049$

$$\frac{1}{4}(-.2) + 2 = 2.05$$

Nov 2-12:58 PM

approx  $\sqrt[3]{8.3}$  using linearizations

$y = \sqrt[3]{x} = x^{1/3}$  tan line at  $x = 8$

$$y' = \frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3} \quad y'(8) = \frac{1}{3}8^{-2/3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

↑  
close, easy

tan line

$$y = \frac{1}{12}(x - 8) + 2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{8.3} \approx \frac{1}{12}(8.3 - 8) + 2 \approx 2.025$$

Nov 2-1:15 PM

$\cos(1.75)$   $y = \cos(x)$  we need an  $x$  that is close, easy  
 How about  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \approx 1.57...$

$$y' = -\sin x$$

$$y'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -1$$

tan line eqn

$$y = -1(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) + 0$$

$$\cos(1.75) \approx -(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1.75)$$

$$-.178 \approx -.179$$

Nov 2-1:24 PM

$$y(x) \approx y'(x_0)(x - x_0) + y_0$$

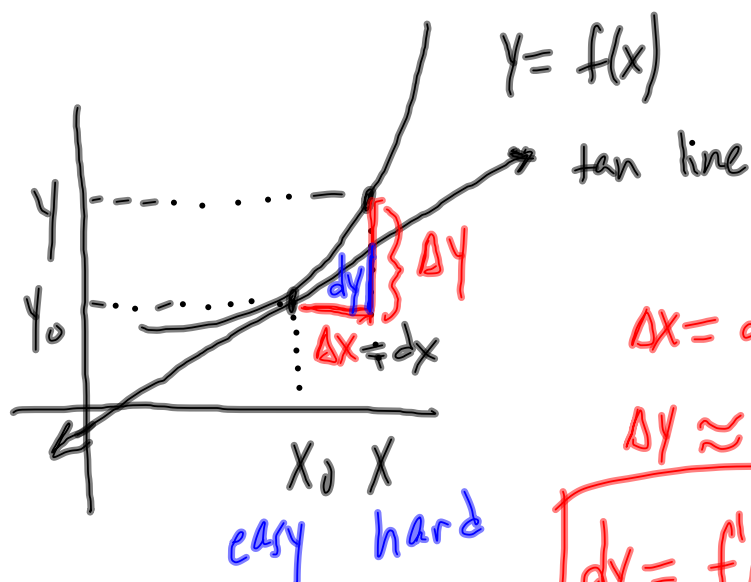
easy & close to  $(x, y)$

$$\Delta y \approx y'(x_0) \Delta x$$

change in  $y$

change in  $x$

Nov 2-1:32 PM



$dx$  : differential of  $x$

$dy$  : differential of  $y$

$$\Delta x = dx$$

$$\Delta y \approx dy$$

$$\boxed{dy = f'(x_0) dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x_0)$$

Nov 2-1:37 PM

find the differential of  $\tan(2x)$

ie.  $d(\tan(2x)) = 2 \sec^2(2x) \cdot dx$

$$dy = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot dx$$

Nov 2-1:46 PM

earth  $r = 3959 \pm 0.1$  mi  
 (sphere)

relative change in  $r = \frac{\Delta r}{r}$   
 $= \frac{.1}{3959} = .00025$

percent change =  $\frac{\Delta r}{r} \times 100\% = .025\%$

estimate the percent change in surface area

$S = 4\pi r^2$

$ds = 8\pi r \cdot dr$

$ds = 8\pi(3959)(0.1)$

$ds = 9950 \text{ m}^2$

$\frac{\Delta y}{y} \times 100\%$   $\frac{dy}{y} \times 100\%$

$\frac{9950}{4\pi \cdot 3959^2} \times 100\% = .005\%$

Nov 2-1:51 PM